

W.C. Burleigh Papers

Montour

(24)

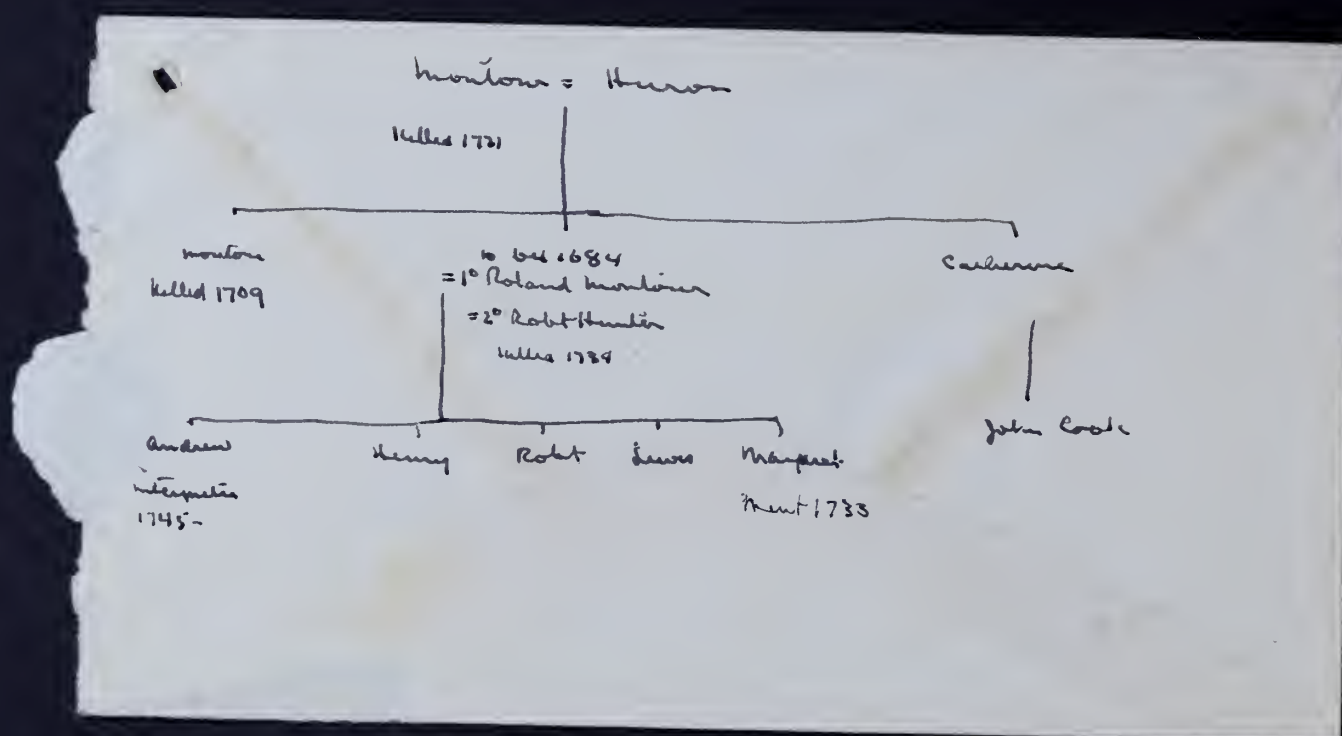
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Box 73 WELLINGTON Ontario



Dr. H. C. Durlish, U.S.

BATH Ont.





New Cabinet Ministers Appointed by Premier Frost Will Be Sworn Into Office Today

From left are J. Wilfred Spooner of Cochrane South, mines minister; Mr. Frost and Dr. Matthew B. Dymond of Ontario riding, minister of reform institutions.

First Indian Senator May Be G. C. Monture

Ottawa, July 17 (CP). — An Indian who has gained world recognition as a mining engineer may be appointed to the Senate. He is Gilbert C. Monture, 60, a great-grandson of Capt. Joseph Brant, the famous chief of the Iroquois. It was through Capt. Brant that the Six Nations Indians assisted the British to occupy Canada.

Mr. Monture, born on the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford, retired in June, 1956, as chief of the mineral resources division of the Federal Mines Department. He now is vice-president of Stratmat Ltd., a mining and metallurgical development company.

Prime Minister Diefenbaker is reported to be giving serious consideration to the selection of Mr.

Monture to fulfil his election promise to put a representative of Canada's 150,000 native Indians in the Senate.

Jim Gladstone, 70, chief of the Blood Band in Alberta, also is reported as a possible choice. However, sources close to Mr. Diefenbaker say Mr. Monture likely will be chosen over Mr. Gladstone, a farmer and rancher and president of the Alberta Association of Indians.

Another possible choice is Andy Paull of British Columbia, president of the North American Indian Brotherhood.

Mr. Diefenbaker may announce the appointment of an Indian to the Senate after his return to Ottawa next week from a holiday in Saskatchewan.

There now are 16 vacancies in the 102-seat upper chamber. Current membership is made up of five Conservatives, 78 Liberals, one Independent Liberal and two Independents.

An expert on tin production, Mr. Monture was educated on the Six Nations Reserve, at Brantford Collegiate Institute and Queen's University. He entered Queen's in 1914 but the First World War interrupted his education. He re-entered the university in 1919, graduating in 1921.

In 1923, he joined the mines department as chief of the editorial branch. By 1946 he had become head of the mineral resources division and had become known as an expert in his field.

Mr. Monture has represented Canada at many international conferences on minerals. During the Second World War he was Canadian executive officer of the combined production and resources board in Washington. In this capacity he represented Canada in the allocation of strategic minerals.

In 1946, he was Canadian delegate to the British Commonwealth Scientific Conference in London. He was mining member of the Canadian delegation to the United Nations conference on conservation and utilization of natural resources in 1949 and a member in 1950 of the sub-committee on mineral resources of the joint U.S.-Canada industrial mobilization planning committee. In 1950 he was a mining economist with the UN economic mission which studied the mineral

sion to Bolivia. He attended the NATO raw materials conference in Paris in 1953 and for six months in 1954 was a mining economist with the international bank for reconstruction and development in a project to assist economic progress in Malaya. Mr. Monture was a member in 1953 and 1954 of the UN committee set up to study world resources of iron ore. Between January and April of 1956 he was a member of a Colombo Plan mission which studied the mineral



Gilbert C. Monture

Making

rk Being Carried on by 17-Man Expedition in

His project appealed strongly to the Society, already keenly interested in aviation and air photography. Byrd's naval aviation unit joined the seagoing, geographic-backed Donald B. MacMillan expedition.

From a base at Etah, Greenland, north of what is now Thule Air Base, Byrd and his companions covered thousands of square miles by plane. With Floyd Bennett, he became the first man to fly over Greenland's icecap. Prophetically, he began a story in the November, 1925, Geographic with the words: "Aviation will conquer the Arctic — and the Antarctic, too."

Of the many articles that Byrd wrote for the National Geographic on polar subjects, the latest appears in the July issue with the tribute paid him by Dr. Grosvenor. Written as a salute to the men at the South Pole, it turned out instead to be his farewell. For his death, on March 11, 1957, occurred only four days after he made final corrections in the manuscript.

In these, the last words Byrd wrote for publication, he turns the spotlight on today's scientific leader at the South Pole, Dr. Paul A. Siple.

Young Siple, winner of a Boy Scout contest for the honor, accompanied Byrd on his first expedition into the Antarctic. From then on, he was staunch companion and friend on all Byrd's expeditions. With 17 colleagues,

he has now dug in for a long polar winter such as no other men have ever experienced.

Dr. Siple's tape-recorded running account of the establishment of the South Polar base and the problems the wintering party

faces there forms the third article of the Antarctic trilogy in the July Geographic.

"Already it has grown much colder," he dictated to the tape that was to go out on the last plane before winter night set in.

"The warm zero weather of summer is only an elusive memory . . . calculations show we may have to endure the frightening unknown of 120 degrees below zero, or even lower. "But the weather, after all, is



Tonight!

Lilo

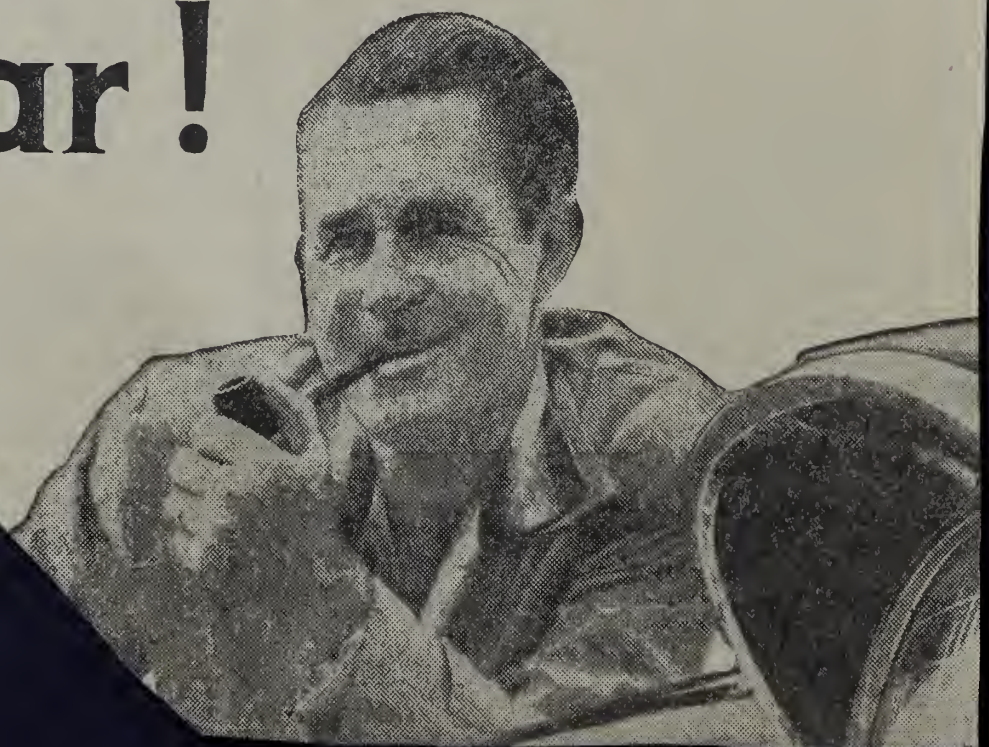
Broadway star
Cole Porter's
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Life of Sir William Johnson, Bart.
by
William L. Stone.

p. 94 At a Council with Indians at Lancaster, Pa., in 1744

Among the friends to the mission was the celebrated Catherine Montour,-- a princess of the Senecas residing at the head of Seneca lake in the midst of a clan whom she ruled. Mrs. Montour was a half-breed, her father according to tradition and her own story, having been governor of Canada, and her mother a Huron. Until about ten years of age, she had been carefully ~~reared~~ reared and educated, and her manners, even then, in her old age, were affable, and comparatively polite. During the war between the Six Nations and the French and Hurons, she was captured and carried into the country of the Senecas, by whom she was adopted. On arriving at years of maturity she was married to a famous war-captain, who was in great esteem for the glory he achieved for his people in their wars against the Catawbas, by whom she had several children. About fifteen years before the date of this council, her chief was slain by the Catawbas. She had two daughters, both married to war-captains, who were then upon the warpath at the south. She had also a son, John, a man of great prowess, then absent against the Catawbas. He was a brave partisan warrior at a later period, and a great favorite of Sir William Johnson--being often in his service. Although so young when made a prisoner, she had nevertheless preserved her language; and being in youth and middle age very handsome, and of good address, she had been greatly carressed by the gentlewomen of Philadelphia during her occasional visits to that city with her people on business. Indeed she was always held in great esteem by the white people, invited into their houses, and entertained with marked civility.

Witham Marshe's Journal.

p. 439 In 1753, on an application for 600,000 acres of land west of the Alleghanies,

"Not satisfied, however, with this, the commissioners prevailed upon Captain Montour to use his influence with the Indians, to effect a sale of the lands in question. The influence of the half breed was successful; and upon the thirteenth of June a deed, signed by all the chiefs, was given, "confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full effect" and guarantying that the settlement south-east of the Ohio should not by them be molested.

*Probably Henry Mintun, the Indian Interpreter--son of Catherine Montour--to whom allusion has been made in a former chapter.

p. 10 (vol. LL) 1756 On declaration of war by Pennsylvania against the Delawares & Shawnees.

"Simultaneously with this news, the Half King and several other chiefs of the Confederates, who had lately visited Philadelphia, accompanied by Colonel Claus and Andrew Montour, at this time Sir William's secretary and interpreter, for the purpose of an amicable settlement with the Delawares, returned to Mount Johnson.

Johnson to the lords of trade, 28 May, 1756.

p. 132 1760 Returning from Niagara.

"One division under Brewer, took the land route to Detroit with a drove of forty oxen, kindly furnished by Colonel Bouquet; and was accompanied by Sir William's interpreted, Captain Montour, with twenty of the Six Nations to serve as scouts.

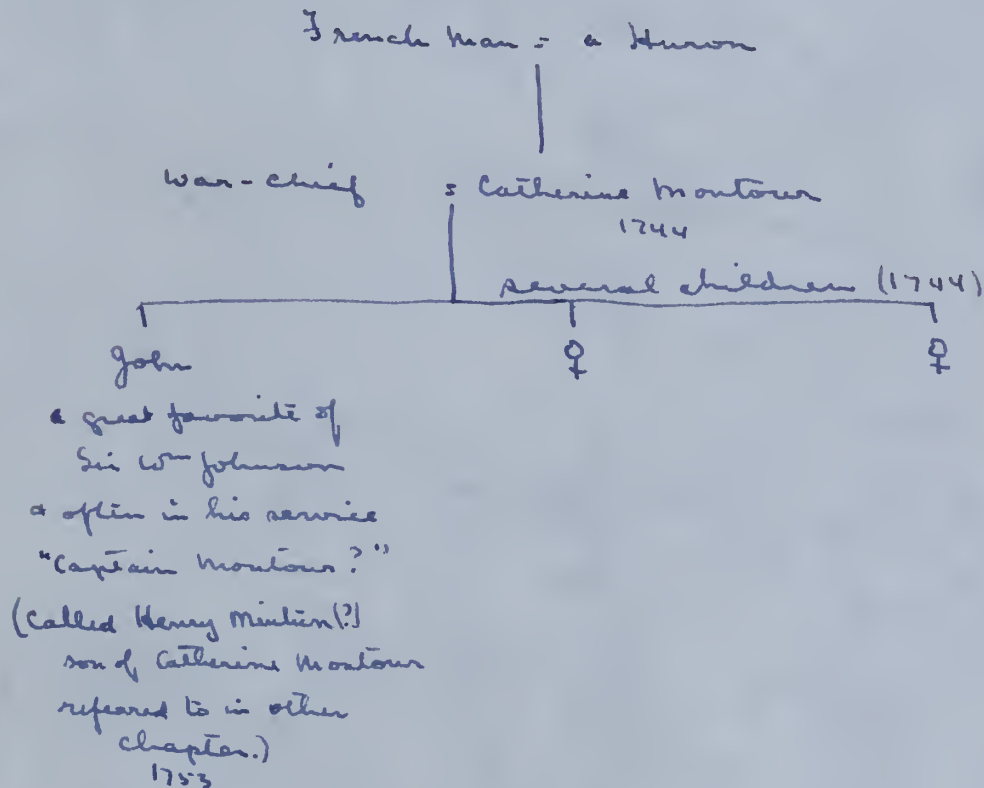
p. 214 1764 On the offer of fifty dollars each for the heads of the two chief men of the Delawares.

"Under this stimulant, a party of two hundred Tuscaroras and Oneidas, under the command of Captain Montour, left their castles in the middle of



February, with the intention of falling upon the towns of the Delawares and Shawanese lying near the forks and branches of the Ohio and Susquehanna. When in the vicinity of the main branch of the latter river, on the twenty-sixth of July, they ascertained that a party of forty Delawares, under the command of Captain Bull, a son of the ill-fated Teedyuscung, was encamped in the neighborhood on their way to attack the English settlements. Upon the receipt of this intelligence, they marched stealthily upon the camp, and surrounding it at daybreak, rushed upon the Delawares, who, completely surprised, offered no resistance, and were all captured.

Manuscript letter: Sir William Johnson to Col. Bradstreet, 2d March, 1764.



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation. It is only about 150 years old, and its history is therefore a history of rapid growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation. It covers a vast area of land, and its population is one of the largest in the world. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation. It is made up of many different peoples, races, and religions, and this diversity has been one of its strengths.



1665 about this time a French nobleman named Montour settled in Canada. He marr. a
squire, probably a Huron & was father of one son & 2 daus

16

1684 Mde Montour born before this year.

1685 while in french service the son was wounded & joined Indians. He was killed in 1709

His sister, Mde. Montour, lived on the Seneguchana & was a noted interpreter

The other sister marr. a Miami

1694 at 10 yrs of age Mde Montour captured by Inguois & adopted, prob. by a Seneca. She m. a
Seneca named Roland Montour. Had 4 or 5 ch — Andrew Henry Robt Lewis & Margaret
Roland had a bro. called Shuttering John & sister named Cath. Kate Cathina or Catherine

1708 Father a frenchman had a son & 2 daus. by an Indian wife

1709 Joncaire killed interpreter Montour, whose bro.-in-law was present

1711 Mde Montour first known as interpreter

1712 Madame Montour & husband at Onondaga.

1719 " "

1721 Joncaire killed the original Montour by Vandrenil's order.

1728 Madame Montour, interpreter, m. 1st Roland Montour, a Seneca, m 2d Robt Hunter (Carun-
dowana) an Onondaga chief. She said to be French, of unmixed blood Her sister married

1729 Robt Hunter, killed + living among the Miami

1733 Margaret, dau. of Madame Montour

1734 Robt Hunter (Carundowana) killed by the Catasba.

1745 Andrew Montour, on behalf of Pennsylvania

1750 Andrew Montour, interpreter

1751 " " "

1753 " " "

1754 " " "

1757 Catherine Montour aunt of Capt. Montour. He was uncle of Lynn Montour

1764 Capt Montour from Onondaga

1778 Horrible stories of Catherine & Esther Montour. Cath's dau. of French Madam, & wife of Echo-
goheund, King of the Muncieys.

" Rowland Montour

At Battle of Wyoming was Catherine Montour & her two sons

1791 Mary & Catherine, sisters of the former Andrew
John Cook is Catherine's son.

Andrew Montour reputed grandson of a French governor & an Indian Squire

His halfbreed mother, Catherine Montour, was a native of Canada, carried
off by Inguois & adopted

The first of these is the fact that the
population of the country is increasing
at a rapid rate. This is due to a number of
causes, including a high birth rate and a
decreasing death rate. The result is that the
country is becoming more densely populated.

The second cause of the increase in population
is the fact that the country is becoming
more industrialized. This is due to the
fact that the country is producing more
goods and services than it was in the past.

The third cause of the increase in population
is the fact that the country is becoming
more urbanized. This is due to the fact
that more people are moving to the cities
in search of work and better living conditions.

The fourth cause of the increase in population
is the fact that the country is becoming
more educated. This is due to the fact
that more people are attending school and
receiving a higher education.

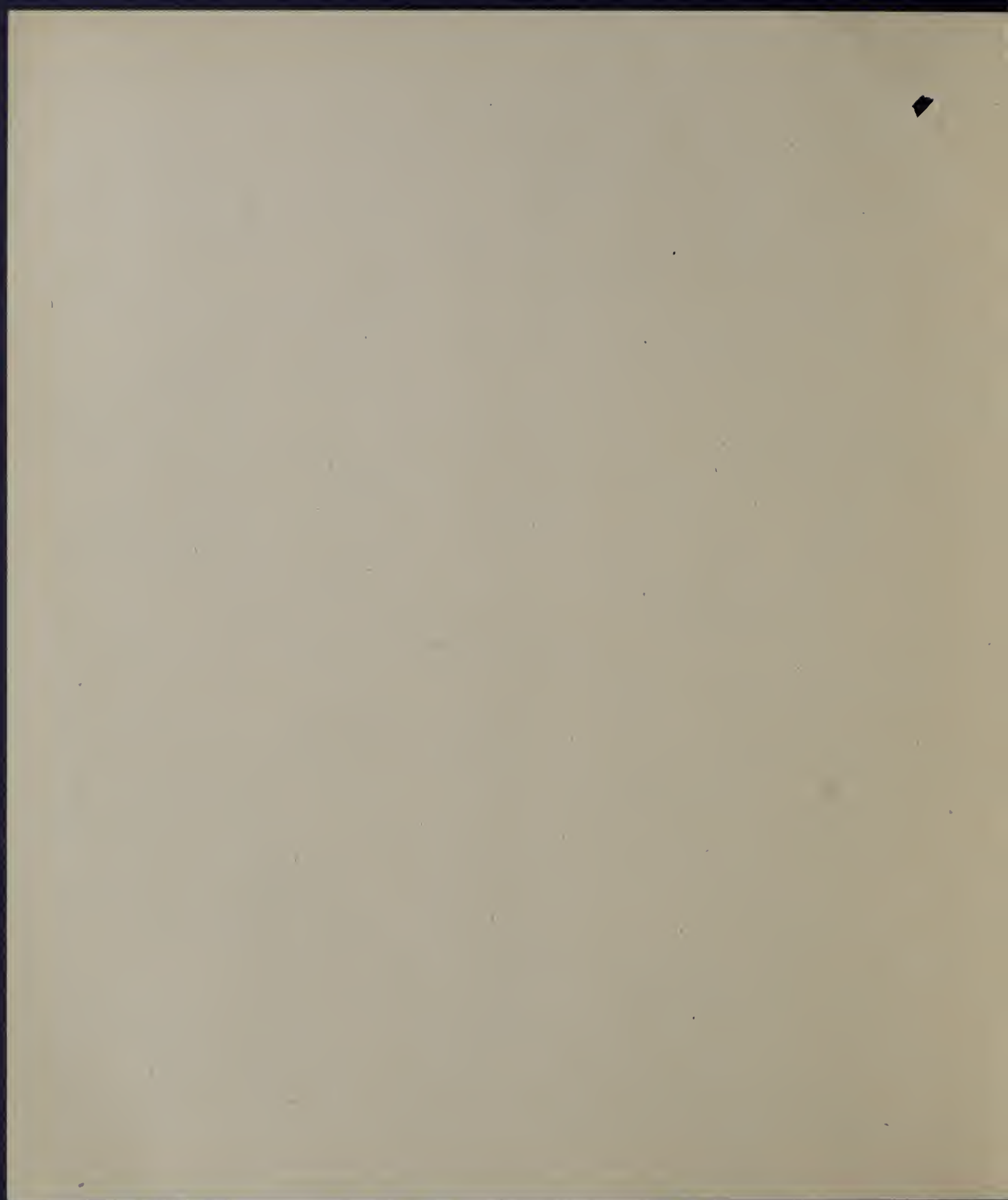
The fifth cause of the increase in population
is the fact that the country is becoming
more developed. This is due to the fact
that the country is producing more goods
and services than it was in the past.

Frontenac himself was said to have had half-breed descendants, of whom were the prominent family of Montour; but this statement, much repeated by writers, is apocryphal. . . . A report of 1709 says of Sandreuil: "He has had to order for aid to get rid of one Montour, who springs from such a marriage. It appears that all such children born of French fathers & Indian mother, of it make all the trouble possible for the French."

1709

Towards the end of April, 1709, as Joncaire and his men were at a place "called by the Indians Ossaroda being upon the Creek that lies opposite Cayonges," that is, Sodus Bay, they encountered the half-breed interpreter Montour, with 10 sachems of western tribes on their way to Albany. Here was a clash of rival interests, the story of which is best told in the language of the old record (Waxall's "Abridgment of Indian Affairs." The details here given have been nowhere else noted, which preserves it:

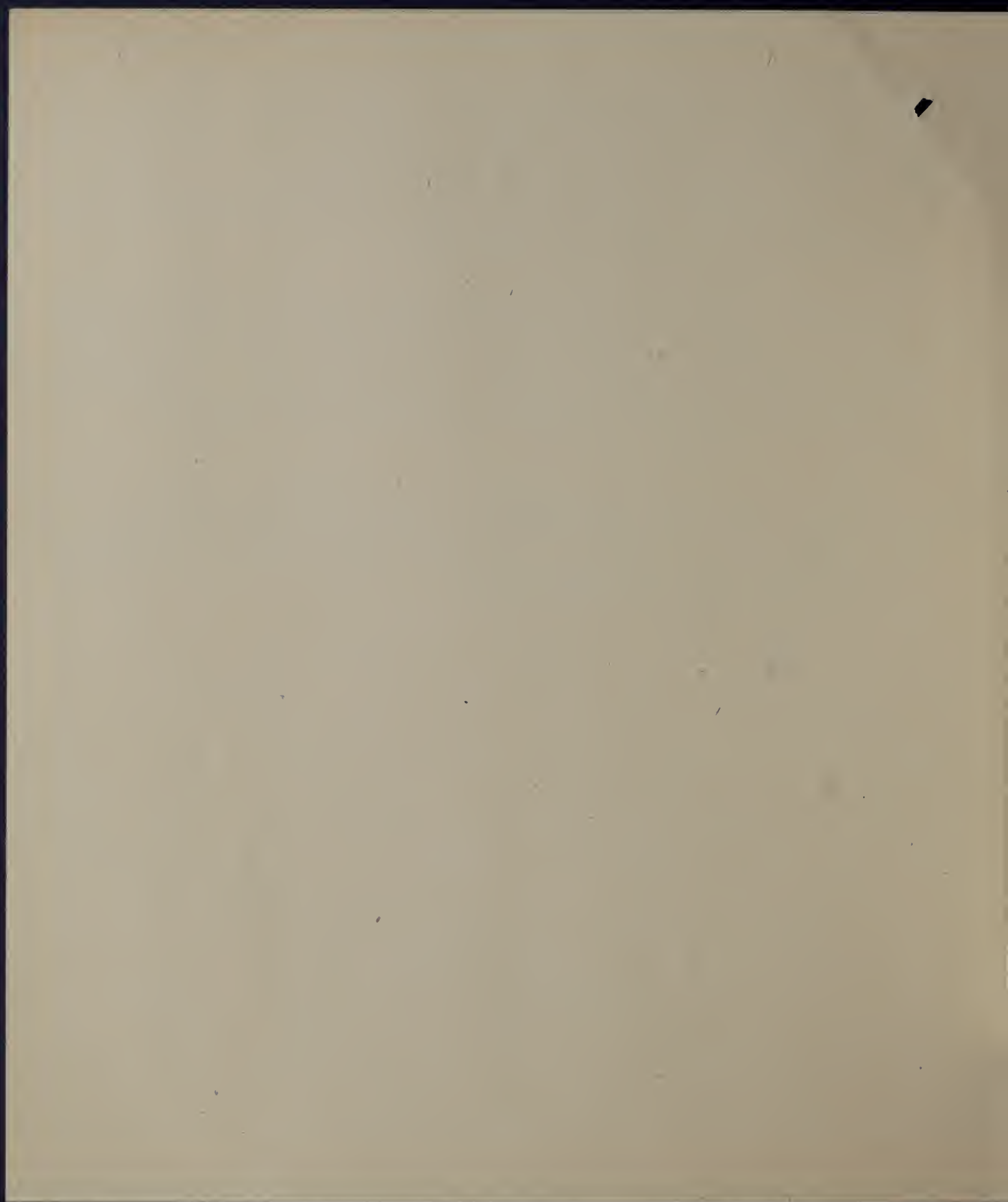
The 2d French interpreter Jean Coeur advised Montour to turn back again otherwise he would oblige the 5 Nations to kill him, upon which he replied he would perform his journey to this Place [Albany]. Jean Coeur then desired him to smoke, he replied he had no Tobacco. Jean Coeur then gave him a little, Montour took out his Knife to cut it, Jean Coeur then asked what he did with such a little Knife & desired Montour to give it him & he would give him one that was better. As soon as Jean Coeur had the Knife he flung it away at the same time there stood a French Man behind Montour with a Hatchet under his Coat who cut the 2d Montour into his Head & killed him, whereupon the 10 Sachems came to Cayonges with Montour would have killed the French Interpreter Jean Coeur & all his Company if it had not been for the 2d Montours Brother in Law who prevented it.



One reason for Jonaire's enmity towards Montour was that the latter had turned traitor to the French, and not only thwarted their aims among the Iroquois, wherever he could, but induced bands of Western Indians, bringing furs for trade, to carry them to Albany, rather than make barter with Jonaire.

1750 On May 28th, a treaty with all these tribes was held at Logstown. There were present ten English traders, with their loads of goods; Andrew Montour, interpreter for the English, and George Croghan, chief spokesman for the Province of Pennsylvania. Chabert was also present.

1750 In 1750 the traders Christopher Gist and George Croghan, with the interpreter Andrew Montour, found her (Mary Harris) living on a tributary of the Muskingum, which has ever since been called, in her memory, White Woman's Creek.



◆ That year the Indian Montour family first came to notice. The father was a Frenchman who had a son & two sons, by an Indian wife, & they became prominent. In 1708 the son bought 12 of the Five Indians to live in Albany; they had come 800 miles. There may have been several families of this name. Jousseaume killed the original Montour in 1721 by Vaudreuil's order.

375 1791

In this year we have again a glimpse of the female part of the Montour family, but without a hint of the Traditional Queen Esther. The male members often appear. Zeisberger wrote at the Moravian house Jan 4 1791:

A Mohawk Indian woman, Mary Montour, sister of Catharine & of the former Andrew Montour, who came here not long ago, upon the request & desire, got leave to be a dweller here. She knows how to speak many languages, for example, Mohawk, her mother tongue, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawano, Delaware, English & French. Her sister, Catharine, & several of her friends, live not far from Niagara over the lake, & we have already many times heard that she would like to be here. For John Cook, her son, is here.

Montour

P 262 1712

12-33

Jonaise was at Onondaga; but Vandeventer sent- Longueuil & Chauvignere there, as Peter Schuyler had been there & had bought Madame Montour & her husband, to remove jealousies created by the French. Before the Montours arrived in Aug., some of the Indians had gone to Albany

P 266 1719

At this time the French tried to leave.

Madame Montour settled in Canada

P 272 1728

The celebrated Madame Montour was an interpreter at that time, being then the wife. But soon the widow of Robert Hunter or Carundawana, another Onondaga chief. Her first husband was a Seneca named Roland Montour. She was then called "a French woman, who had lived long among these people" & was always represented as of unmixed blood. That year she told an alarming story, which came from her sister, married & living among the Miami, that the five Nations had asked the Miami to take the hatchet against the English.

P 275 1733

June 18, Shikellamy came to Philadelphia to tell some bad news, & mentioned Margaret, a daughter of Madame Montour.

¹⁷³⁴ Carundawana, husband of Madame Montour, had been killed by the Calambos

P 283 - 1744

44-78

Montour at Lancaster Council

P 285 - 1745 May

On behalf of Pennsylvania went Confd
Warrin, Andrew Montour, the halfbreed &
Shickellamy, his son

P 296 - 1751

George Croghan & Andrew Montour had
several conferences at Logstown early in 1751
with chiefs of the Six Nations living on the
Ohio, on French aggressions there.

P 297 1753

Andrew Montour went to Onondaga that
year to invite the Iroquois to a council at
Warrington Pa. ... He was there again in August
to manage from Virginia & Pennsylvania

P 326 1764

Apr. 1 1764 Capt. Montour led 140 Iroquois from
Onondaga & found Kanawha abandoned

P 359 1778 - w young man

The horrible stories of Cath. & Esther Montour
were doubted by Stone, nor is his account
of the two families correct. From the former
Catharine's Town, N.Y. has its name, & Col.
Campbell mentioned her & not Esther
at Clermont. The Pennsylvania tradition
alone preserves her name. She is said to
have been the daughter of French Marquet,
& wife of Echopohund, King of the Mussey
Indians, succeeding to his authority on
his death & living at Seshequin. A
captive, Mrs. Whittaker, often saw her

28

there & described her as a woman of fine
appearance & pleasant manners. This
was earlier in the war, but the acts ascribed
to her are not in harmony with her character
P. 360 1778

Col. Thomas Houlley reported operations on
the northern line of Pennsylvania in
Sept., having reached Trooper Sep 26, 2000
men:

he burnt Town, Herlens Palace on town etc

----- " -----

1708 yr. man = Indian
killed 1721
son da da
in 1708 brought red hatters to Albany

1712 Madame Montour

1719 French with Madame to settle in ^{Sequester} ~~land~~

1729 Madame wife of Roland Montour ~~Montour~~
+ wife of Robert Hunter Orenda chief
to calla French & had notes in Munnep's

1733 Margaret dau of Madame.

34 Robert Hunter killed by Calawbas

44 Madame at Lancaster counsel

45 Andrew Halfbreed.

51 "

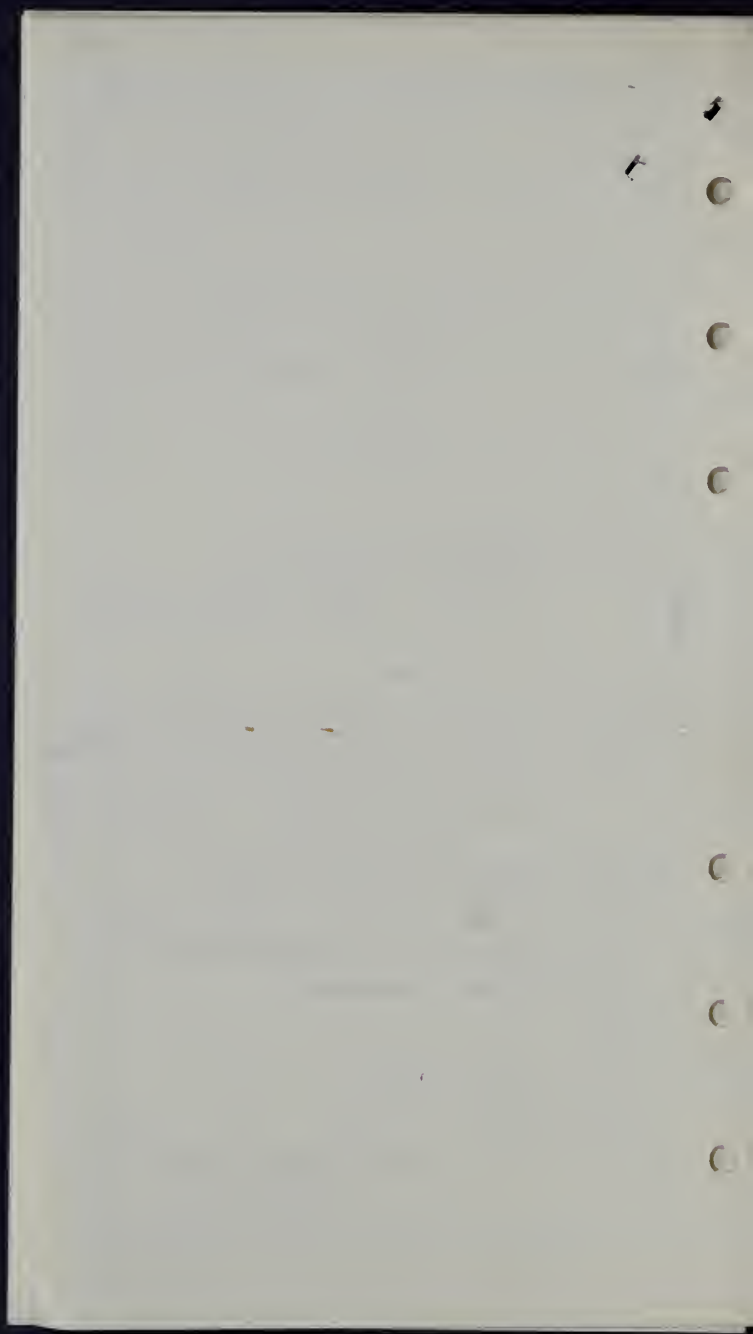
53 "

64 Capt Montour

78 Calla & Esther

dau of French Marquet & wife of King
of Munnep's

(was Madame called Margaret?)



The Valley of the Mohawk
By Swiggett

Q.L. E278.B9S9

Montour

pu a daughter of Catharine Montour is said by legend to have
m. Walter Butler

- P12. There is a letter (Johnson papers Vol II p694) of 1757 from his uncle Thos., which speaks of "Captain Montour's aunt who, with all her family, are great enemies of the English." This is the witch, Catharine Montour, said to have been a bastard offspring of Montour.
- P19. Jno Butler went down to Schenectady Dec 13, 1764 with Captain Montour, the nephew of Catharine Montour, & the uncle, therefore, of Col Legu Montour, with whom, as we have seen, legend has connected Walter Butler. It is of course possible that Montour may have brought his niece to Buttersburg to stay, while he went to Schenectady & Albany.
51. Legend has him the lover, or husband, of the daughter of the Montour with Catharine Montour. Max Reid, previously referred to, says: "Molloy Brant had a predecessor in the affections of Sir William in the granddaughters or grandniece of King Hendricks.... There were two daughters, Charlotte & Caroline. ... Caroline is said to have married Walter Butler (The Mohawk Valley, p122).
- 129 (at Battle of Wyoming): the with. Catharine Montour, is alleged to have been there to open on the killing.
196. (The Americans under Sullivan) had already burned Chemung where Brant's letter was written and Rowland Montour was harassing them!
- 199 Sullivan pushed north burning & destroying, reaching the Seneca Castle on September 7, and "a very pretty town called Kaum-ondaquah" on the tenth, where Walter Butler & Rowland Montour were watching them.
- 268 (Secondary Sources & Romances)
The story tells of Legu Montour, his Indian paramour "with hair like midnight and two black stars for eyes";
- 209 Renault, the spy, escapes & goes north to join Willett near Johnstown. It is October, 1781. He goes to Buttersburg seeking confirmation of Walter Butler's marriage to Legu Montour, the "Cherry-Maid".

H. C. BURLEIGH, M.D. C.M.
BATH, ONTARIO

Feb. 7, 1938.

Mrs. B. H. Brown,
Bath, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Brown:

Due to the confusion created by your letter and the talk I had with Rita on Sunday night, I am writing this note to attempt to clear matters.

As Doctor Boucher, as you may recall, definitely requested that you get on crutches at the end of three weeks so as to hasten the amount of healing by the time your seven weeks were up, it is very important that you get crutches as soon as possible. Naturally a call to see the progress of your fracture and to determine

Monton - abt 1665 a Fr. nobleman named Monton settled in Can., where
by an Indian woman, prob. a Huron, he became a father of a son & 2 sons.
This son of Monton grew up among these Inds, who were at that time
in alliance with the Fr. In 1685, while in a Fr. serv., he was wounded in a
fight with 2 Mohawk warriors on L. Champ. Subseq. he deserted a Fr. Cause to
live with the "upper nations" of Inds. Through him, in 1708, Lord Cornbury
was in possession of these west. Inds, including the Miami & the
Hurons, to trade at Albany. For this work, in alienating the up. nation
from a Fr. trade & cause, he was killed in 1709 by order of a Marquis de Vaudel,
Gov. of Can. who boasted that, had Mont. been taken alive, he would have
had him hanged. One of 2 sons of the Fr. nobleman, while living on -
Surg. & a Officer, became a noted interpreter & friend of a Capt. & was
known as Mad. Mont. Her sis. appears to have m. a Miami Ind

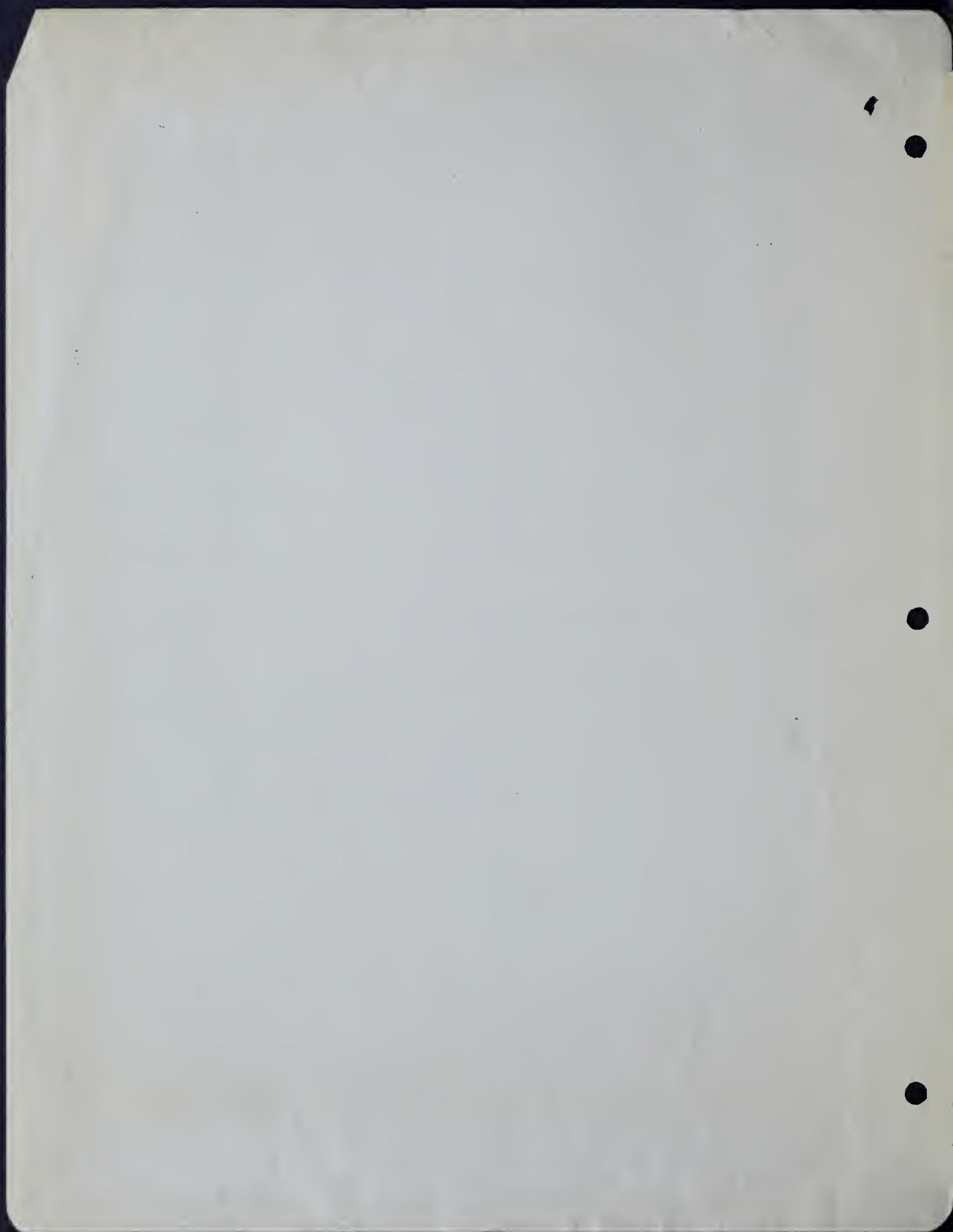
Authorities regard Mont. as not always correct & are
sometimes not reconcilable as to statements of material facts. Mad. Mont.
appears to have been b. in Can. prob. to a yr 1684. When abt 10 yrs of age she
was capt by some Ind. warriors & adopted, prob. by a Seneca named Roland
Monton. For at maturity she m. a Seneca named Roland Monton, by
whom she had 4, if not 5 ch., namely, Andr. Henry Rott Lewis & Mary, the
last becoming a wife of Katarioniesha, who lived in a neighborhood of
Shamokin, Pa. Roland had a bro. called "Stuttering John" & a sis.
commonly known as Catharine, Kate, Catrina, & Cathren. After a death
of Roland, Mad. Mont. m. a noted Seneca chief named Carondowagen, or
"Big Tree", who later took a name Rott Hunter in honor of a royal governor
of a prov. of N.Y. Aft 1729 her husb. Rott, was killed in battle with a Calais, a
against whom he was waging war. Mad. Mont. first app. as an off. inter-
preter at a conf. at Alb. in Aug 1711 betw. a delegates of a 5 Nat. & Gov. Hunter of
N.Y. This was prob. a occasion on which he husb. adopted a name Rott
Hunter

H. C. BURLEIGH, M. D., C. M.
THERESA, N.Y.

Documentary History of New York.

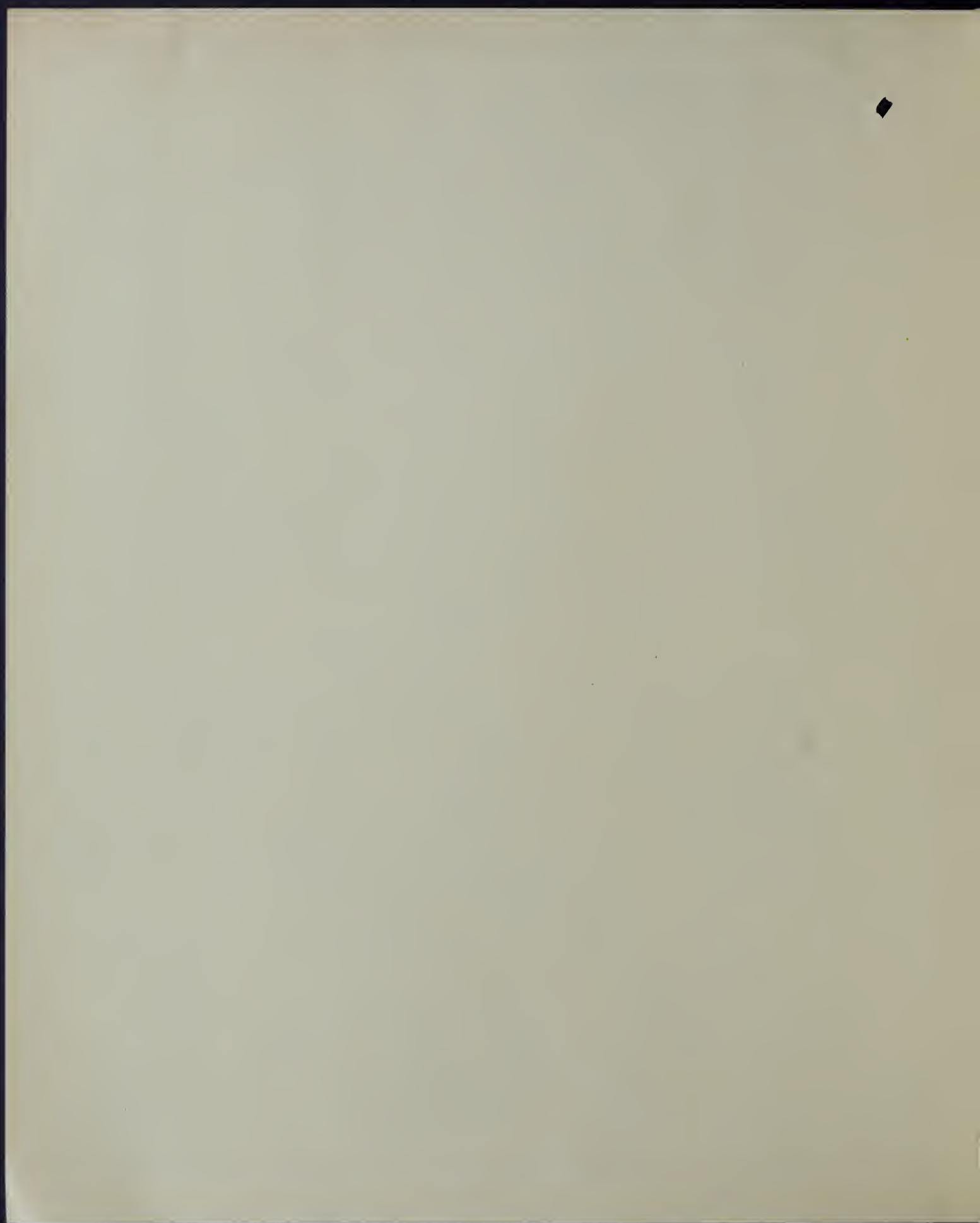
Montour.

- P. 578 1754
Hendrick, a brother of Abraham, both Sachems of the upper Castle of the Mohawks.
- p. 585 1754
Governor of Virginia sent two messages by Mr. Andrew Montour to Onondaga, for your advice how to act. It happened that no Council could be called at either time. The Chiefs of Onondaga desired Mr. Montour to tell their brother the Governor of Virginia to act cautiously and let the French strike the first blow.
- p. 601 1754
Hendrick at Albany.
- p. 630 1753
Hendrick, chief of Mohawks, appointed Speaker at a meeting with the English.
- p. 632 1753
Hendrick spoke at a Meeting at Mount Johnson.
- p. 689 1755
Rumor of a Battle between the English and French.
That Hendrick, the Mohawk Sachem, is missing and supposed killed.
- p. 693 1755
Battle of Lake George.
Old Hendrick, the great Mohawk Sachem, we fear, is killed.
- p. 809 1764
Interview between some Mohawks and Sir William Johnson. Present Abraham, Daniel, Hendrick, Aaron, Isaac, John, Chiefs of the Lower Mohawks.
- p. 833 1767 Johnson Hall, Jan. 15th.
Dear Sir:
I have received your favor of the 29th ult. and had the pleasure of writing to you on the 2nd of this month concerning Mr. Croghan's proceedings at the Illinois, since which I am informed he arrived at Philadelphia in a bad state of health so that I have not as yet received the particulars of his transactions.
I am glad to hear that Mr. Maturin has laid by the money you mention, and hope some opportunity may be found to send it up when the sledding is good. At present we have little or no snow hereabouts, I return by this opportunity the receipt signed agreeable to your directions: The French were doubtless at the bottom of the affair in West Florida, as they are of all other disturbances on the Continent. By letters I have just received from Comm'y Hay at Detroit I find some fresh instances of it. He incloses me copies of letters by which I find that the French traders about Wabache (Wabash), and the Miamis are doing all they can to set up the Indians to resent our not permitting traders amongst them, that one Capucin who has been very busy in sending messages to the Indians told Major Smallman he would trade where he pleased in defiance of any person or Government whatever and that there are now at Adams, Lorrain, LaMotte, Potdevin, Capasin, Bartholomi, Bergen, & Richarville, all traders without passes, that the traders do as they please who have no passes, and leave Detroit in defiance if what is said to them.
That Haron, Andrew



P. 57.

The trader George Croghan was at the Wyandot village of Muskingum), sent to the Indians by the governor of Pennsylvania, to renew the chain of friendship. "Croghan," he says, "is a mere idol among his countrymen, the Irish traders;" yet they met amicably, and the Pennsylvanian had with him a companion, Andrew Montour, the interpreter, who proved of great service to him. As Montour was a conspicuous person in his time, and a type of his class, he merits a passing notice. He was the reputed grandson of a French governor and an Indian squaw. His half-breed mother, Catharine Montour, was a native of Canada, whence she was carried off by the Iroquois, and adopted by them. She lived in a village at the head of Seneca Lake, and still held the belief, inculcated by the guides of her youth, that Christ was a Frenchman crucified by the English (This is stated by Count Zinzendorf, who visited her among the Senecas. Compare "Frontenac and New France under Louis XIV.," ii 153. In a plan of the "Route of the Western Army," made in 1779, and of which a tracing is before me, the village where she lived is still called "French Catharine's town.") Her son Andrew is thus described by the Moravian Zinzendorf, who knew him: "His face is like that of a European, but marked with a broad Indian ring of bear's-grease and paint drawn completely round it. He wears a coat of fine cloth of cinnamon color, a black necktie with silver



spangles, a red satin waistcoat, trousers over which hangs his shirt, shoes and stockings, a hat, and brass ornaments, something like the handle of a basket, suspended from his ears (Journal of Zinzendorf, quoted in Schevitz, Life of David Zinsberger, 112, note). He was an excellent interpreter, and held in high account by his Indian kinsmen.

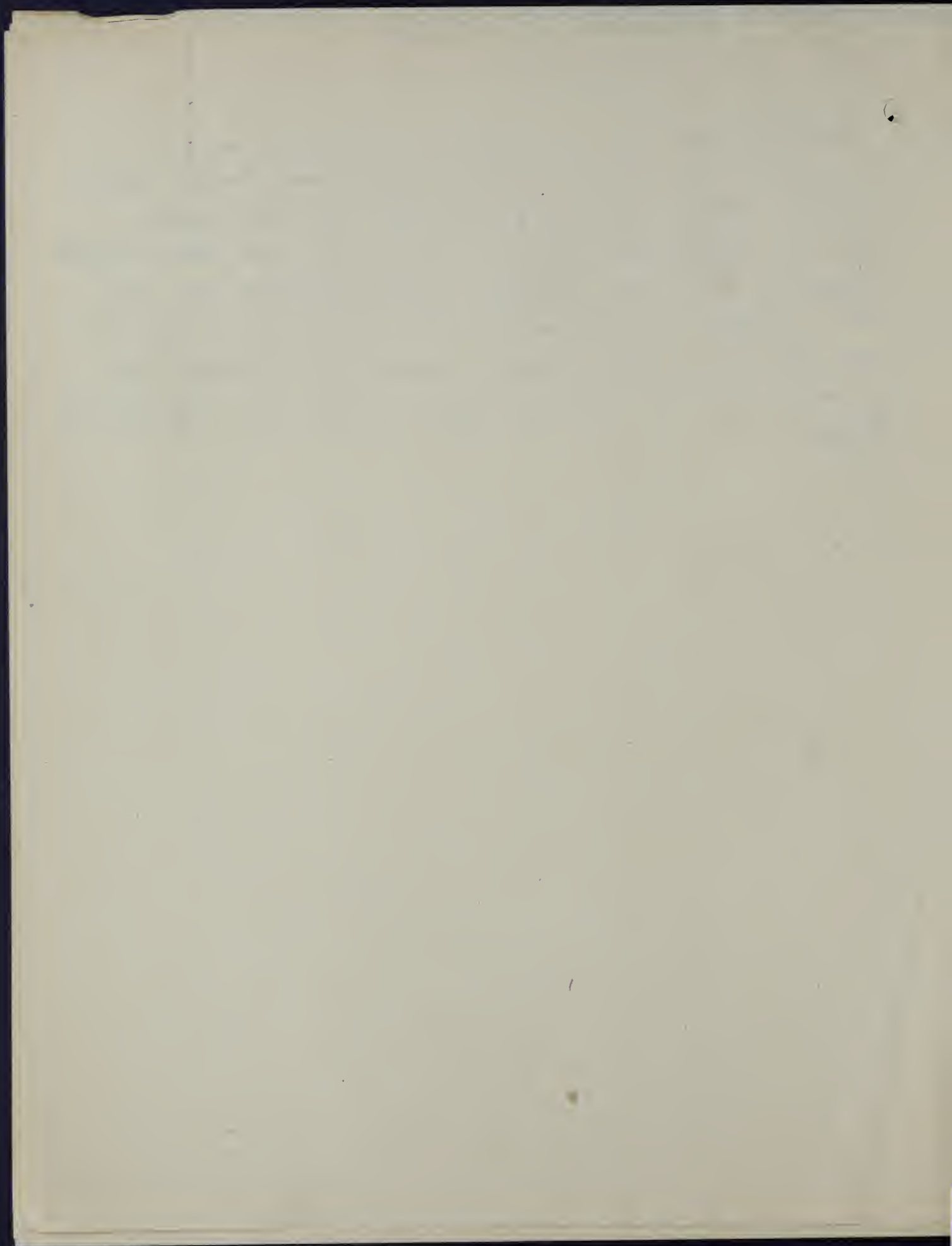
After leaving Muskegon, Gist, Croghan, and Montour went together to a village on White Woman's Creek → the Shawanoe Town at the mouth of the Scioto → Pickawillany, etc.




Conspiracy of Pontiac
Parkman

Montour
1764

Not long after this success (attack of Roquers against 40 Delaware, commanded by their chief, Captain Bull), Captain Montour, with a party of provincials and Six Nation warriors, destroyed the town of Kanastota, and other hostile villages, on the upper branches of the Susquehanna. This blow, inflicted by supposed friends, produced more effect upon the enemy than greater reverses would have done, if encountered at the hands of the English alone (Ms Johnson Papers).



montone = Indian
killed
1721



A simple line drawing of a tree with three trunks. The leftmost trunk is labeled with the Greek letter sigma (σ). The two trunks on the right are both labeled with the letter 'q'.

Jeanne Louis Angélique Marie Marguerite Pierre Elly Madeleine Pierre Jean Blé
 1657-79 1639 1661 1663 1664 1665 1667 1669 1673
 = 1663 = Francis = Jean = Maurice Anne
 Madeleine or Marie Belge (Sincay) Mad. Lafant Sauzeys
 Socius Sauvageon
 1659 = Jeanne
 Quingard & Coe
 1640-1723.
~~MAINTENANT~~
 Jean Jacques Francis Marie-Mad
 1658 1664 1700 1687-97
 Jean Blé
 1706

Mention
 Joseph
 = Elizabeth
 Neunne
 of Delord-
 Joseph
 1714 -

Louis
 --- 1659 ---
 1681 = 1683 = 1688
 madeline madeline
 Sacotie Sacotie
 a Marie
 Melvayesse
 |
 Traverso jaunes mariched Traverso
 b 1682 1684 1687-97 --- 1700
 Sorel Louis
 Riv.
 |
 Jean
 1688
 St Mrs du lac.

Montour

4

Montour

1657, (16 avril) Trois-Rivières

I Couc dit La Fleur, soldat de M. de Froment, bp. 1624, fils de Nicolas et d'Elizabeth Templair, de Cognac; s. Trois-Rivières 6 août, 1665 ("Occisus glande catapultae fortuito à socio." — Registres des Trois-Rivières).

Mite Samég 8482, Marie b. 1651^{1/2} (Algonquins); s. Trois-Rivières 8 janvier 1699.

1. Jeanne bp Trois-Rivières 14 juillet 1657; s. Trois-Rivières 23 Oct. 1679

2. Louis bp Trois-Rivières 27 nov 1659; m 1683, à Marie Sauvagerse.

3. Marie bp 1663

marse-

4. Marguerite bp Trois-Rivières 1 juin 1664; m à Jean Lafort.

5. Elizabeth b. 1667.

6. Madeleine b. 1669; m. à Maurice Ménard.

7. Jean b. 1673

8. Angelique b. 1661; m à François Sencermey. (Delpeé)

9. Pierre, b. ----; s. Trois-Rivières 6 août 1665

10. Pierre, b. ----; s. 5 avril 1690 à St-Thomas, Pierreville.

11. Jean-Baptiste b. 1673; m à Anne Sauvagerse

1681 ou 1683

II Montour (Couc) Louis (dit-Montour) b. 1659 (Pierre I Sacotie, Madeleine (femme qu'il a prise selon la coutume des Sauvages)).

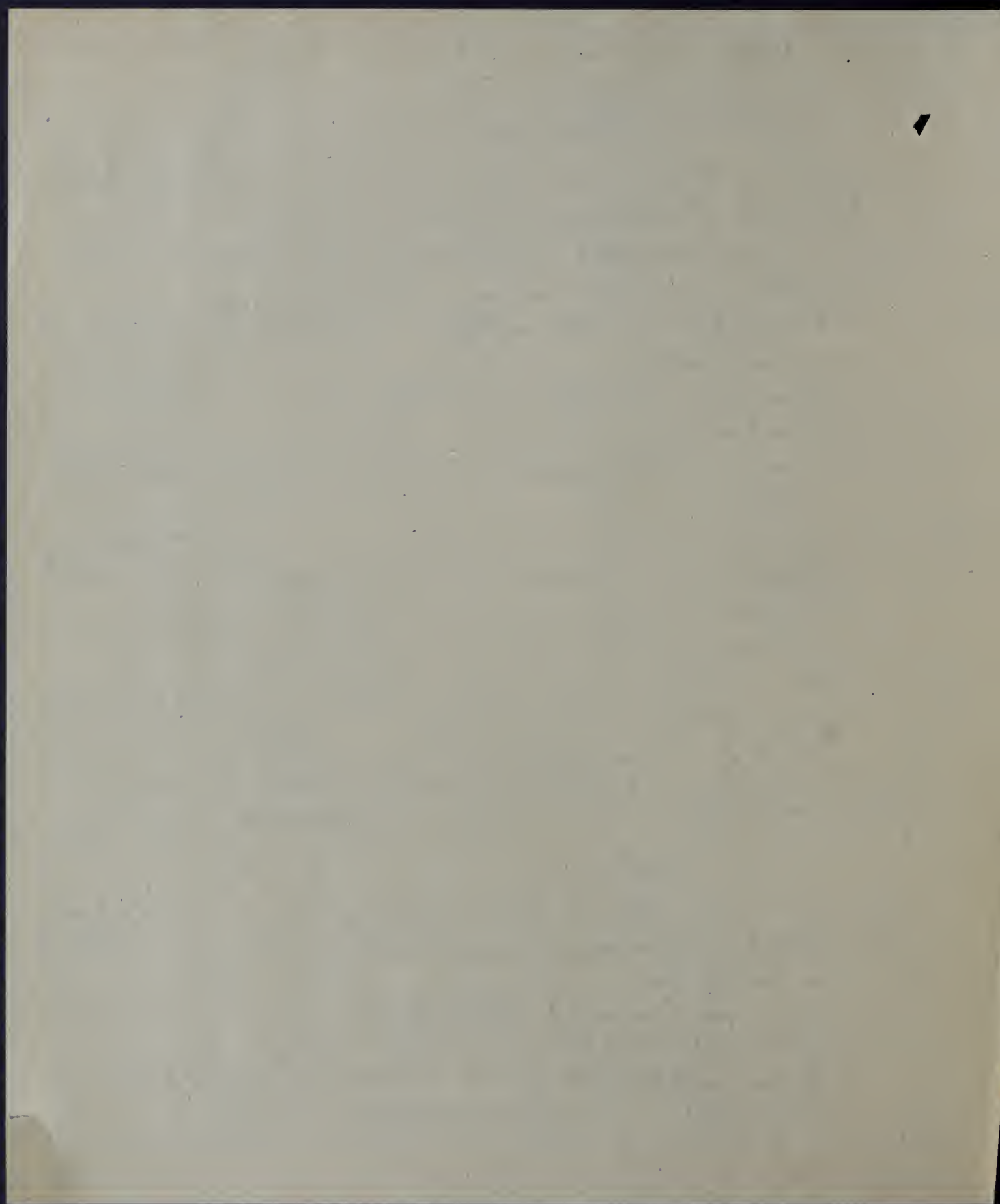
1. François, b. 30 août 1682, à Sorel

2. Jacques b. 1 mai 1684 à Trois-Rivières

3. Marie-Madeleine b. 1667; s. Trois-Rivières 28 jan 1697

4. François b. ----; s. Trois-Rivières 11 dec 1700

over



Montour 2

1688 (7 janvier) St-François-du-Lac

2° Quigessig 8 k 82, Jeanne (Algonquienne) b. 1656

1° Jean b St-François-du-Lac 7 janvier 1688

II Couc, Jean-Bte b 1673

[Pierre 1

Sauvageuse, Anne

1° Jean-Baptiste, b. 27 nov 1706, à Lachine.

Montour, Joseph

Huronne (De Detroit), Elisabeth.

1. Joseph né en janvier et bp 23 juillet 1714, à Montréal

Couc, Jean ~~etc~~

----, Marguerite.

Mari-Julienne, b. 13 avril 1763, à Québec.

Fafard.

II Fafard, Jean b. Trois-Rivières 18 sept 1657, (François I

Coude, Marguerite

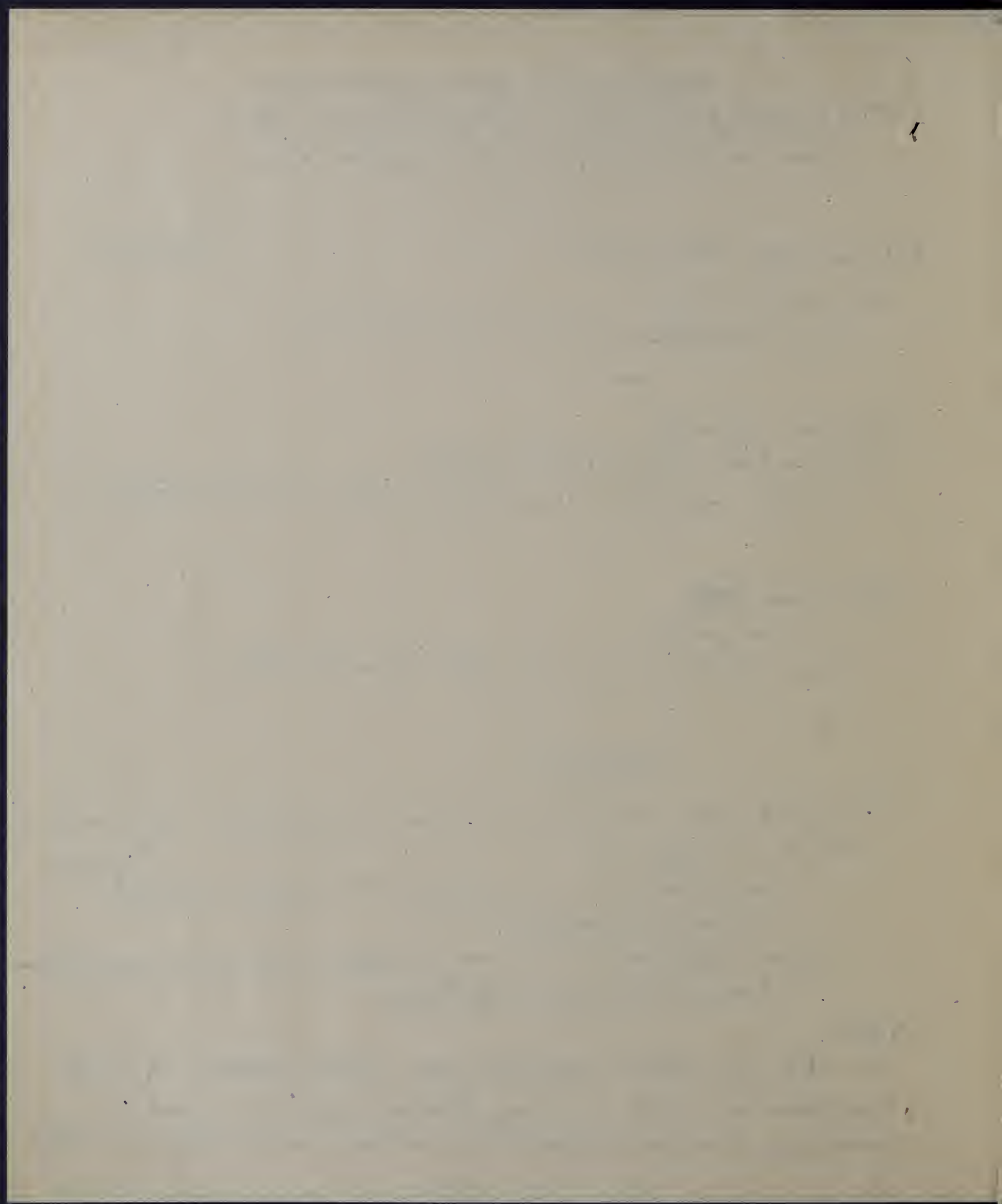
(Pierre 1

1. Marguerite, b. ----; m. 4 mai 1710, à Jean-Baptiste
Surpin, au Detroit.

2 Jean-Baptiste b. ----; m Detroit 4 nov 1715 à Marguerite-
Joseph (Huronne) Quéroti

Note:

In 1677 La Salle recorded the population of Fort-Frontenac, and among those present was a soldier named Fafard (see Le Fort de Frontenac 1668-



1678 Par M. Benjamin Saulte). A foot-note on this man is as follows:

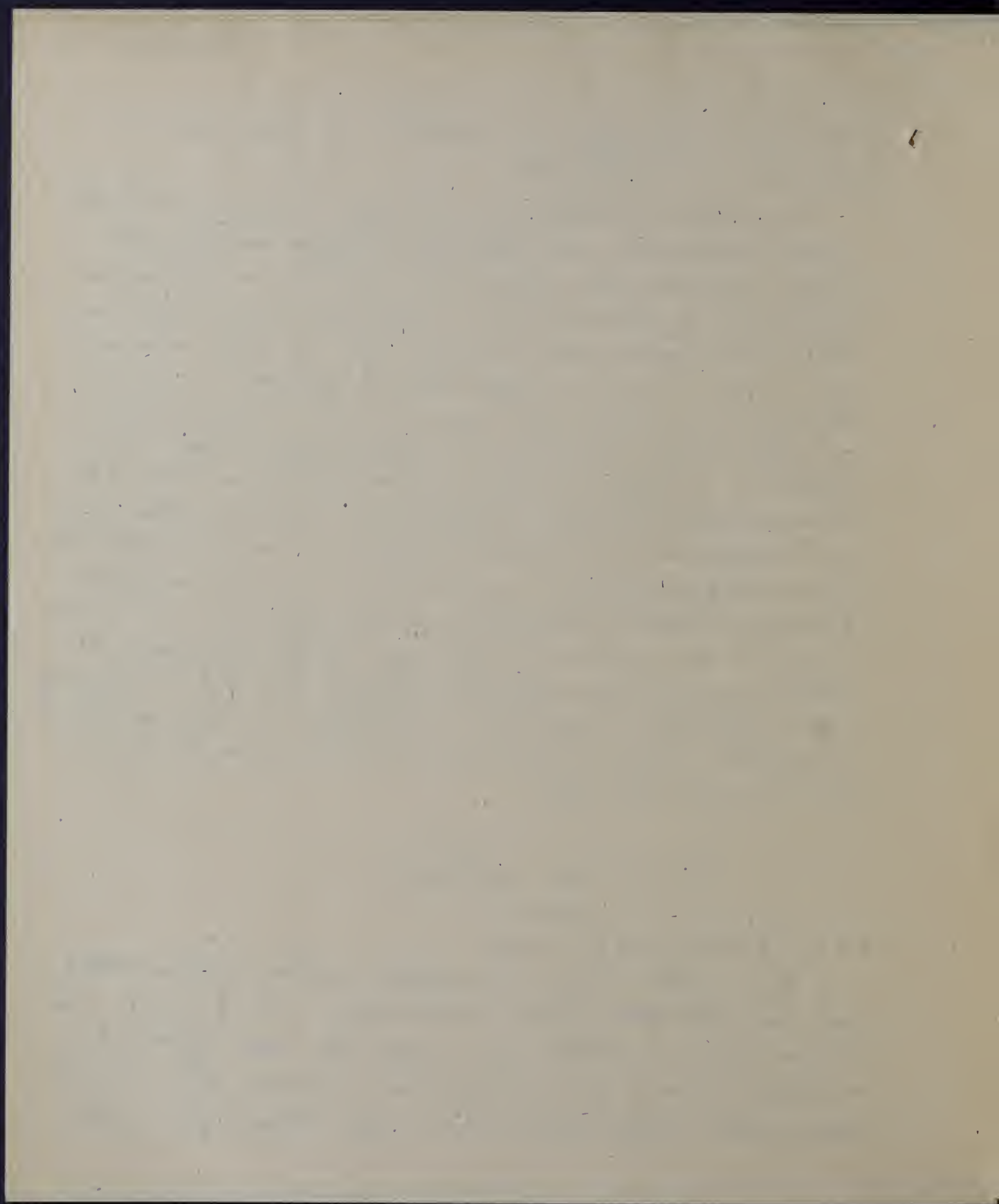
" La Salle se plaignait en 1680 que Greyrolon Duluth avait entraîné son interprète Lafard au pays des Sioux. Ce doit Jean Lafard dit Maconce, né aux Trois-Rivières le 18 septembre 1657. Au recensement de Batiscan, 1681, il est chez son père François avec son frère François, né en 1660. Peu d'années après, il épouse un métisse algonquien, Marguerite Conc. née aux Trois-Rivières en 1664 et dont les frères ont produit plusieurs interprètes de marque sous le nom de Montour. Vers 1687 il se dirigeait du côté du Détroit où nous le retrouvons à l'époque de la fondation du fort, en 1701, et par la suite. Un de ses fils épousa une Huronne. Quant à son frère François Lafard dit Delorme et dit Lapavane, il s'était marié à Champlain en 1683 avec Marguerite Jobin et laissa sa famille en ce lieu jusqu'à 1709 tout en fréquentant le Détroit en qualité d'interprète. En 1713, au Détroit, il épousa Barbe Loisel, veuve de François Gauthier" (Voir Tanguay, I, 266)

Stone's Life of Brant

Vol. I.

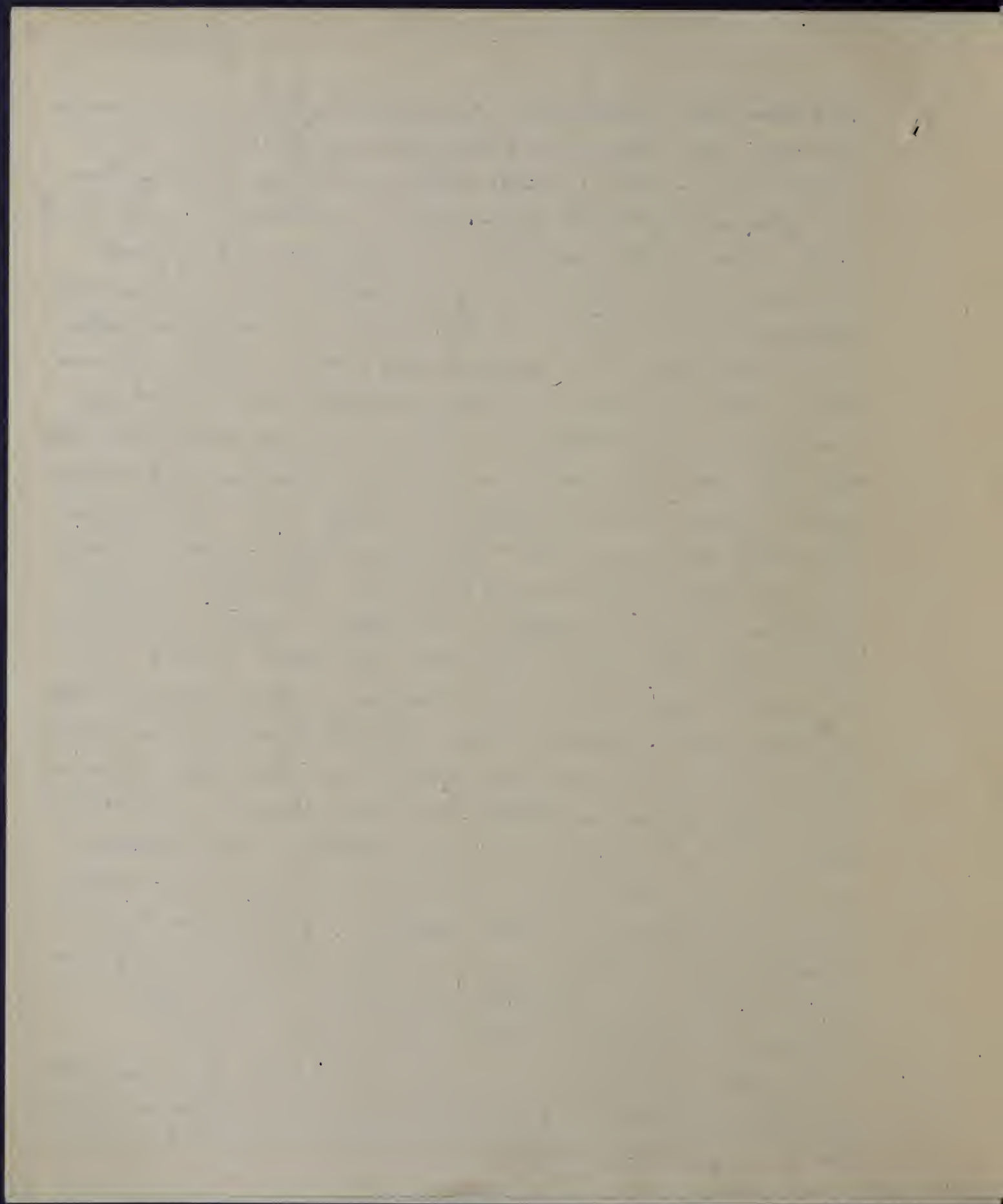
P. 339 (Battle of Wyoming.)

"It is related in an unwritten history of this battle, that the celebrated Catharine Montour was present, with her two sons; and that she ranged the field of blood like a chafed tigress, stimulating the warriors of her adopted race to the onslaught, even in the hottest of the fight.

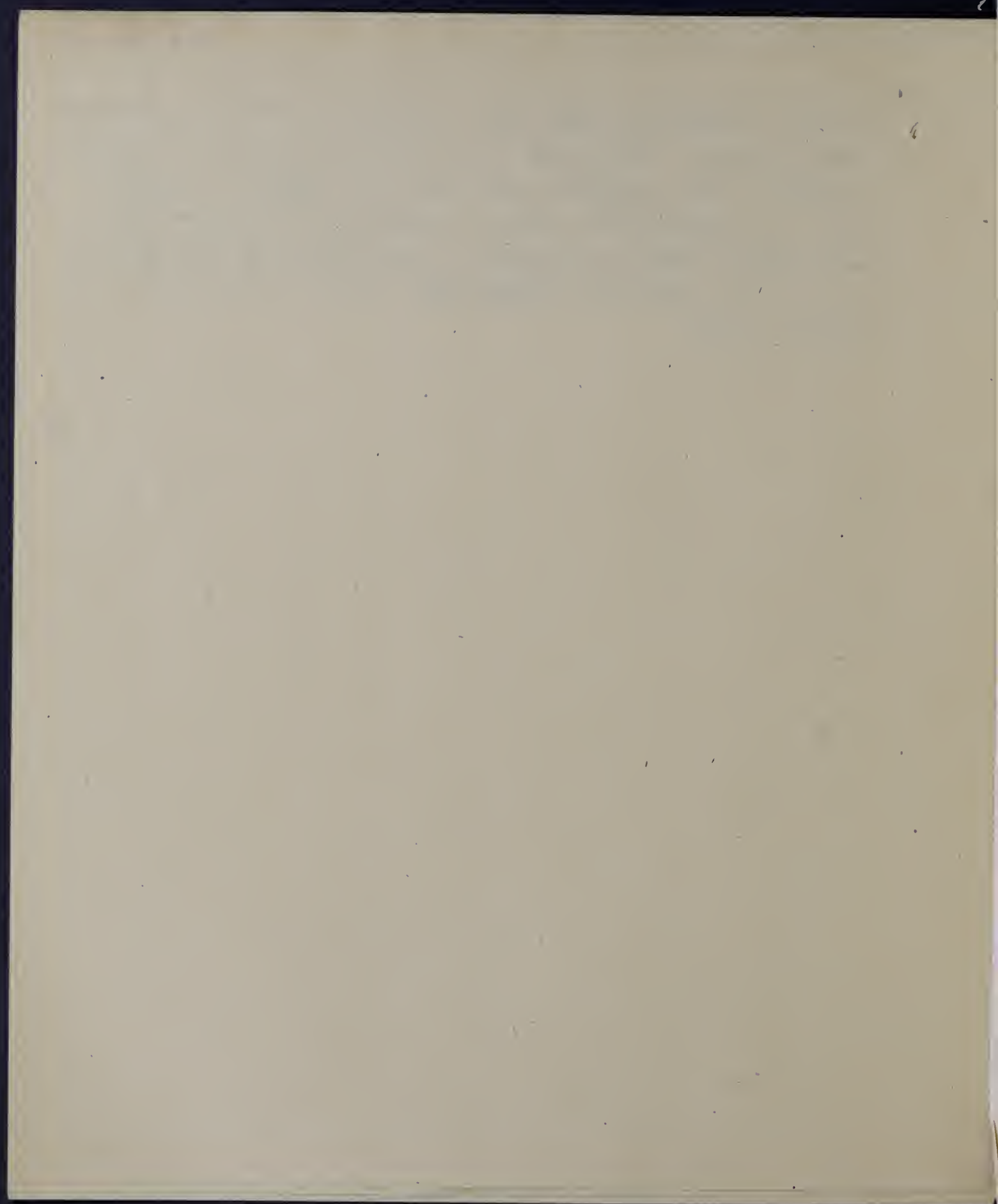


But from the antecedent character of that remarkable woman, the stories can hardly be credited. She was a native of Canada, a half-breed, her father having been one of the early French governors — probably Count Frontenac, as he must have been in the government of that country at about the time of her birth. During the wars between the Six Nations and the French and Hurons, Catharine, when about ten years of age, was made a captive, taken into the Seneca country, adopted and reared as one of their own children. When arriving at a suitable age, she was married to one of the distinguished chiefs of her tribe, who signalized himself in the wars of the Six Nations against the Catawbas, then a great nation living south-westward of Virginia. She had several children by this chieftain, who fell in battle about the year 1730, after which she did not again marry. She is said to have been a handsome woman when young, gentle, and of polite address, notwithstanding her Indian associations. It was frequently her lot to accompany the chiefs of the Six Nations to Philadelphia, and other places in Pennsylvania, where treaties were holden; and from her character and manners she was greatly caressed by the American ladies — particularly in Philadelphia, where she was invited by the ladies of the best circles, and entertained at their houses. Her residence was at the head of the Seneca Lake *

* Catharinetown — so named from her. This account of Catharine Montour is chiefly drawn from Witham Marshe's Journal of a treaty with the Six Nations, held at Lancaster



in 1744 - Vide Mass. Hist. Coll. In 1758 Sir William Johnson had an Indian interpreter in his service, known as "Captain Montour." One of Catharine's sons was called "Captain," and was probably the same. Tradition, at Seneca Lake, holds that Catharine Montour was killed by Sullivan's men in 1779. But it will hereafter be seen that such was not the fact.



Notes taken from some unknown book.

\ MONTOUR.

- P. 258 1708
That year the Indian, Montour, family first came to notice. The father was a Frenchman who had a son and two daughters by an Indian wife, and they became prominent. In 1708 the son brought twelve of the Far Indians to trade in Albany; they had come 800 miles. There may have been several families of this name. Joncaire killed the original Montour in 1721 by Vaudreuil's order.
- P. 262 1712
Joncaire was at Onondaga; but Vaudreuil sent Longueuil and Chauvignerie there, as Peter Schuyler had been there twice and had brought Madame Montour and her husband, to remove jealousies created by the French. Before the Montours arrived in August, some of the Indians had gone to Albany.
- P. 266 1719
At this time the French tried to have Madame Montour settle in Canada.
- P. 272 1728
The celebrated Madame Montour was an interpreter at that time, being then the wife, but soon the widow of Robert Hunter, or Carandowana, another Oneida chief. Her first husband was a Seneca named Roland Montour. She was then called "a French woman, who had lived long among these People" and was always represented as of unmixed blood. That year she told an alarming story, which came from her sister, married and living among the Miamis, that the Five Nations had asked the Miamis to take the hatchet against the English.
- P. 275 1733
June 18, Shikellimy (?) came to Philadelphia to tell some bad news, and mentioned Margaret, a daughter of Madame Montour.
- 1734
Carandowana, husband of Madame Montour, had been killed by the Catawbas.
- P. 283 1744
Madame Montour was at Lancaster Council.
- P. 285 1745, May.
On behalf of Pennsylvania went Conrad Weiser, Andrew Montour, the halfbreed, and Shikellimy John's (?) son.
- P. 296 1751
George Croghan and Andrew Montour had several conferences at Logstown early in 1751 with chiefs of the Six Nations living on the Ohio, on French aggressions there.
- P. 297 1753
Andrew Montour went to Onondaga that year to invite the Iroquois to a council at Winchester, Pa. He was there again in August with messages from Virginia and Pennsylvania.

1

MONTOUR.

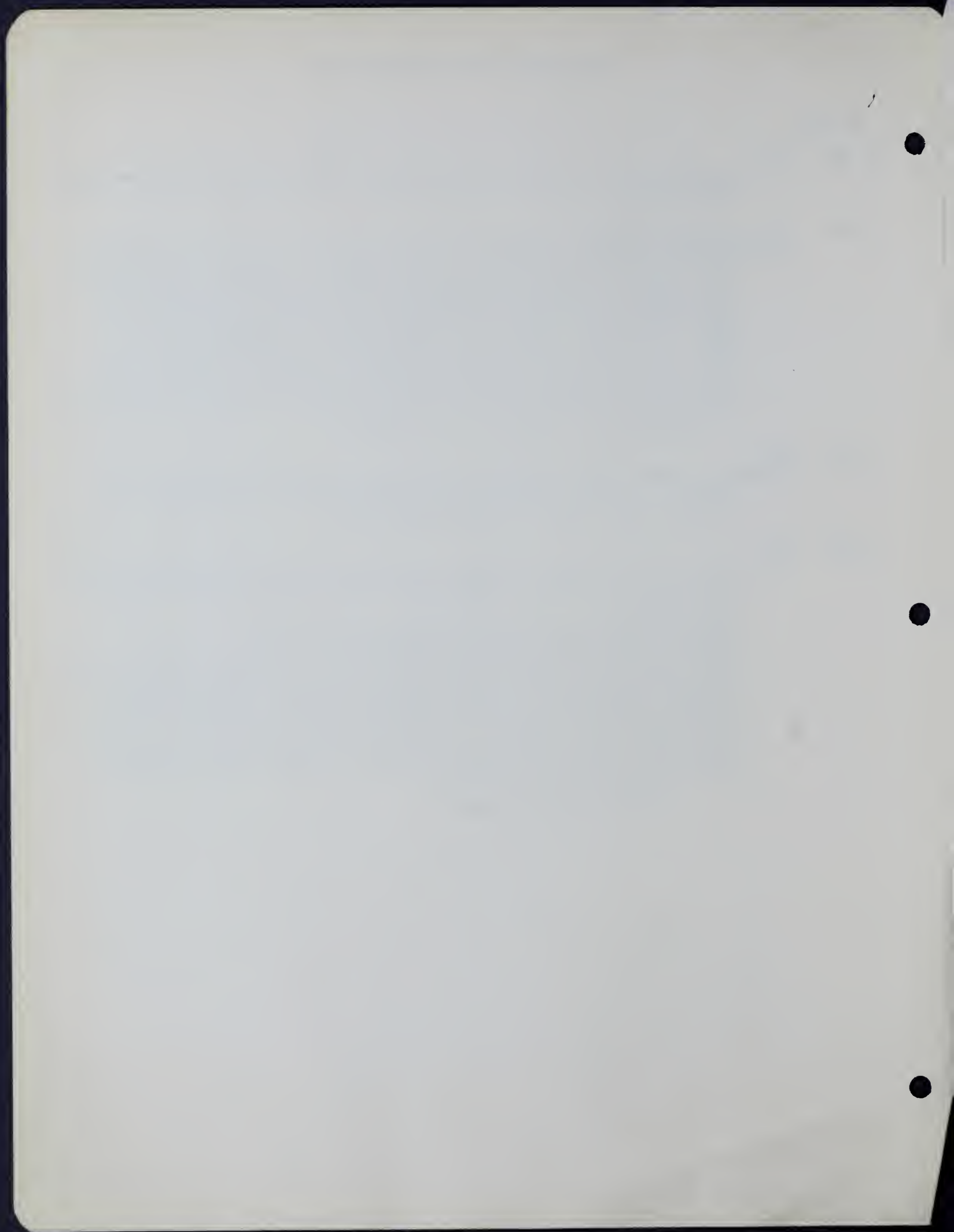
p. 326 1764
April 1, 1764 Captain Montour led 140 Iroquois from Oquaga and found Kanaughton abandoned.

p. 359 1778 Wyoming Massacre.
The horrible stories of Catharine and Esther Montour were doubted by Stone, nor is his account of the two families correct. From the former Catharine's Town has its name (N. Y.), and Colonel Campbell mentioned her and not Esther at Wyoming. The Pennsylvania tradition alone preserves her name. She is said to have been the daughter of French Margaret, and wife of Echogohund, King of the Munsey Indians, succeeding to his authority on his death and living at Seshequin. A captive, Mrs. Whittaker, often saw her there and described her as a woman of fine appearance and pleasant manners. This was earlier in the war, but the acts ascribed to her are not in harmony with her character.

P. 360 1778
~~XXXX~~ Col. Thomas Hartley reported operations on the northern line of Pennsylvania in Sept., having reached Tioga Sept. 26, with 200 men: We burnt Town, Hester's Palace or Town, etc.

P. 375 1791
In this year we have again a glimpse of the female part of the Montour family, but without a hint of the traditional Queen Esther. The male members often appear.
Zeisberger wrote at the Moravian towns Jan. 4, 1791:
A Mohawk Indian woman, Mary Montour, sister of Cathrine and of the former Andrew Montour, who came here not long ago, upon her request and desire, got leave to be a dweller here. She knows how to speak many languages, for example, Mohawk, her mother tongue, Wyandotte, Ottawa, Chippewa, Shawano, Delaware, English and French. Her sister, Cathrine, and several of her friends, live not far from Niagara over the lake, and we have already many times heard that she would like to be here, for John Cook, her son, is here.

a corruption of Cone?



MONTOUR.

Couc.

1657, (16 April) Three Rivers.

- 1.-Couc dit Lafleur, Pierre, s^{old}ier of M. de Fremont, b. 1624, son of Nicolas and Elizabeth Templair, of Cognac; s. Three Rivers, 6 Aug., 1665.
"Occisus glande catapultae fortuito a socio."-Registers of Three Rivers.

Mite8ameg8k8e, Marie, b. 1731, (Algonquin); s. Three Rivers, 8 Jan., 1699.

1. Jeanne, b. Three Rivers, 14 July, 1657; s. Three Rivers, 23 Oct., 1679.
2. Louis, b. Three Rivers, 27 Nov., 1659; m. 1683 to Marie Sauvagesse.
3. Marie, b. 1663.
4. Marguerite, b. Three Rivers, 1 June, 1664; m. Jean Masse-Fafart.
5. Pierre, b. ----; s. Three Rivers, 6 Aug., 1665.
6. Elizabeth, b. 1667.
7. Madeleine, b. 1669; m. Maurice Menard.
8. Pierre, b. ---; s. 5 April, 1690 at St. Thomas, Pierreville.
9. Jean-Baptiste, b. 1673; m. Anne Sauvagesse.
10. Angelique, b. 1661; m. Francois Sincerny.

1681 or 1683.

dit Montour,

- 11.-Louis, b. Three Rivers 27 Nov., 1657. (Pierre l.
Socokie, Madeleine. Femme qu'il a prise selon la coutume des Sauvages.
1. Francois, b. 30 Aug., 1682 at Sorel; d. Three Rivers 11 Dec., 1700.
2. Jacques, b. 1 May, 1684 at Three Rivers.
3. Marie Madeleine, b. 1687; d. Three Rivers 28 Feb., 1697.

1688, 7 Jan., St. Francois-du-Lac.

Quigesig8k8e, Jeanne, Algonqui; b. 1656.

4. Jean, b. St. Francois-du-Lac 7 Jan., 1688

